

The large attendance of delegates, from every county in the State, and the organization, was a guarantee of the success of the convention. The single object of the gathering was to select a good ticket upon which all could unite, and thus keep the public mind from being distracted by the excitement and dissension of the political parties. The meeting was dignified and harmonious, and the result was adopted with entire unanimity. There is no doubt that it will be supported by the soldiers and citizens of the State with but one dissent—not because there is anything in the action of the convention or in the individual entitled to a vote; but because the public mind is clearly averse to any political party among ourselves in the face of an invasion.

The fact that, in every case where the name of a member of the present Congress was presented for re-election it was accepted by the convention, was a high endorsement of the course of the Tennessee delegates of the last session. It was an evidence, too, that the country prefers this crisis men of experience to legislation, to untried aspirants, however well known their patriotism, or whatever their general abilities or supposed claims to office.

That there would be some opposition to the outcome of the Convention by some malcontents was to be expected, but such opposition will be merely local and cannot affect the great mass of the voters of the entire State. The dissenters, even with the help of the Lincoln influence of the section, will find themselves in a wretched minority in the whole vote, and the candidates, however worthy, will but poll by their factiousness their prospects for future preferment.

Comment on the above would seem to be superfluous. We cannot refrain from calling attention to that part of the article which says—The large attendance "was animated by none of the motives that were wont to control the old political conventions." Verily, the world needs not to be told by the *Register* of the departure of the so-called Confederacy from the noble and patriotic motives which were wont to actuate delegates to political conventions. The vile and reckless departure to which it alludes with so much wicked complacency is every where perceptible. The desolation of homes and the destruction of property, public and personal, consequent upon civil war and the proximity of opposing forces announce the base departure in a manner far more forcible than the Editor of the *Register* is capable of doing. The only unaccountable phase of the matter is the fact that the people of Tennessee do not call aloud for those time honored though abandoned motives to which the *Register* alludes. If they would have peace and prosperity they must get back to the old landmarks—must disregard the bombast and treason of the *Register*, of the rebel despoilers of their once happy and prosperous homes. People of Tennessee, the army of the nation is not composed of those who are necessarily your enemies. We are only enemies to treason. The mothers, daughters, children and loyal men of Tennessee, and of the entire south, have our sympathy. We would meet them on terms of friendship, inviting them to a cordial co-operation in the work of restoration of our distracted Union to harmony and concord.

Casualties in Gen. Davis' Division.

The losses sustained by 1st Division 20th Army Corps, the 25th and 26th of June, 1863, at Liberty Gap, are given below. The 1st and 2d Brigades, commanded by Col. Post and Brig. Gen. Carlin were the only troops of the Division engaged. Gen. Davis, who had for several days been suffering from an attack of chills and fever, gallantly led his troops in a charge upon the enemy's position, driving him with considerable slaughter. The 38th Illinois Regiment captured the colors of the 2d Arkansas Regiment. The particulars of the part taken in the fight by Gen. Johnson's Division are not in our possession. His troops behaved gallantly, and his losses were considerable. All honor to the brave dead and wounded.

KILLED.—Barnett L. Pelticord, Pvt., Co. A; Eugene Price, Pvt., Co. G; Lucas Shock, Pvt., Co. G, 38th Illinois Regiment.

WOUNDED.—Co. A—Chas. H. Wells, Capt., slightly in arm; Wm. Welch, Pvt., severely in hand; Thos. Shehan, Pvt., slightly in face. Co. B—Wm. H. Tynes, Sgt., severely in arm; John Freeman, Pvt., severely in leg; Co. D—Jas. Gussard, Pvt., slightly in head; Jas. Renfrow, Pvt., slightly in hand; Co. E—Lafayette Williams, Pvt., severely in breast; Jas. Deidrick, Pvt., severely in head; Co. F—Ady J. Brady, Corp., slightly in neck; Frank Howser, Pvt., severely in neck; Co. G—A. M. Pollard, Capt., slightly in ankle; Lewis Hance, Pvt., severely in thigh; Rich. Beyerseth, Pvt., severely in head; Jas. Kinghorn, Pvt., slightly in foot; Co. I—Chas. Smith, Pvt., slightly in hand; Co. K—Jonathan Frexlar, Pvt., slightly in hand; Wm. R. Elder, 1st Sgt., severely in arm; Ezra Cacher, Pvt., slightly in hand, 38th Illinois Reg.

H. McCulloch, Corp., Co. C, 101st Ohio Reg., severe flesh wound.
James Williams, Pvt., Co. C, flesh wound in elbow; Peter Juice, Pvt., Co. F, 22nd Indiana Reg., nose slight.
T. W. MORRISON, Capt. and A. A. G.

"It is wrong, utterly, atrociously and infamously wrong, to send a detachment of troops white or black, into Georgia or any other State, to burn and destroy towns and houses, plunder the inhabitants, and mark their track by general desolation, without any other reason than the mere desire of damaging the country claimed by the rebels."—*New York Times*.

The above paragraph is a statement of every humane, intelligent and right thinking man in or out of the army. The idea that a christianized (?) soldiery raised in New England or the Northwest would be guilty of acts the *New York Times* deprecates so fully and unmistakably would appear to be preposterous. The brave soldiers of a free and glorious government "burn houses, plunder the inhabitants, and mark their track by general desolation? Nonsense, Mr. *Times*. Shame and disgrace ought to follow an army whose object was plunder. We have heard it said that some of the troops of the Army of the Cumberland are in the habit of breaking open smoke houses, taking meat, butter, lard, and any and every thing else they desire without considering the absolute wants of the owners. It is said that ladies who have remonstrated against such conduct have been insulted. All such acts are cowardly and mean, and we are consoled with the hope that they have not been numerous. There is not a soldier in the army who would not resent a vile insult or injury inflicted upon the defenceless portion of his own home. Do not unto others that which you would not allow done unto yourself or friends.

Confederate money in Winchester is on the decline. We saw \$30 in Southern scrip offered for a \$2 greenback.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Chrch and Hon. Robert L. Cathers.

The gentleman was nominated for the office of governor of the State by a convention held in this place on the 17th June. He has allowed himself to be presented before the nation as the leader of those in this State who are struggling to destroy the government of the United States. Is he now in his right mind, or was he in 1850? In a few minutes of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for May 1850 we find to following:

"R. L. Cathers offered the following preamble and resolution, which was almost unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, In the opinion of this assembly the perversion of the union of the States is essential to the civil and religious liberty of the people. And it is regarded as proper and commendable in the church, and more particularly in the branch which we represent, (it having had its origin as a denomination within the limits of the United States of America, and the soon after the blood of our revolutionary fathers had ceased to flow in that unequal contest through which they were successfully conducted by the strong arm of Jehovah,) to express its devotion, on all suitable occasions, to the government of their choice: Therefore,

Resolved, That this general assembly look with concern and disapprobation upon attempts from any quarter to dissolve the Union, and would regard the success of any such movement as exceedingly hazardous to the cause of religion as well as civil liberty. And his general assembly would strongly recommend to all christians to make it a subject of prayer to Almighty God to avert from our beloved country a catastrophe so direful and disastrous."

change, but principles cannot, and ere long we hope to see illustrated the axiom that

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,"
We hope to see the eternal and unchangeable principles of truth again enthroned in the hearts of Tennesseans—their "reason returning to them."

JAM SLATTER, Esq., late publisher of the *Winchester Daily Bulletin* and agent for the "Ana Insurance Company" of the Yankee city Hartford, who, in consequence of the antipathetic principles of his foreman, was a bit irregular in the issue of his daily during a month of June, will be glad to learn if his office is in a fine state of preservation—that it is now occupied by sober industrious printers, who are laboring to promote the cause of the good old Union of which Mr. Slatteray have some faint recollections. We are particularly happy in being able to congratulate him on the fact that the stock of ink and paper he inadvertently left behind is being used for other purposes than that of aiding rebellion—that the articles composing this issue of the *Winchester Army Bulletin* were mostly won on the blank side of those Confederate bills he advertised "for sale cheap for cash."

We hope to give Mr. Slatteray a substantial token of gratitude for the gratuitous use of his presses, stock and sanctum, and if he send us his address, we will make him a head on our books, sending him a regular copy of our paper.

The rebel enrolling officer for this district, Keith, is in the custody of the Provost Marshal. It availed him little to "flee his mountains."

A DESERVED FATE.—We are informed, on what we deem unquestionable authority, that when the Federals sacked Jackson, and the fire had communicated to the Confederate Hotel, several Federal officers ran up into the observatory to take a hurried look after the whereabouts of the grand army. The first man in taking hold of a distant portion of the hotel, and all idea of saving it had been abandoned by the proprietor. A young man employed in the house, seeing the vandals go up to the observatory, recollected that there was a large pile of rich lightwood under the stairs, the only egress from the roof. Accordingly he set the lightwood on fire, and in five minutes the stairs were a sheet of flame—and the Yankee officers never came down. That is the way the Confederate Hotel was burned.—*Augusta Constitutionalist*.

No doubt there are assassins among the Southern chivalry who would prefer terminating the existence of Yankee officers in the manner alluded to by the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, to meeting them in the field with "sword and buckler on;" but the romance of the story is somewhat spoiled by its total want of foundation in fact.

House Hunting in Winchester.

When Gen. McCook came to Winchester, he directed a couple of his staff officers to find a vacant house that could be used for his headquarters.

After a long and vain search they met one of the chivalry and inquired of him if he knew of a house that could be occupied for that purpose without turning out a family.

After profound reflection, the gentleman replied—"Houses in Winchester are generally occupied sir. Can't think of one just now—I am very sorry. Don't like to tell on my neighbors any how."

In the meantime Gen. McCook finding a fine large unoccupied mansion, located himself there very comfortably, and the afore-said gentleman, who was so profoundly ignorant on the subject of houses, was astonished to find, on returning to his home, that General McCook had taken possession of his own, which was altogether too large for an old bachelor like him to live in all alone.

Capt. Bradley, who has charge of the supply train for the 1st Division was, on Friday, welcomed to Winchester by hosts of hungry soldiers, to whom visions of "full rations" are particularly acceptable at this time. He came over the worst kind of Tennessee roads, bringing through a large train of wagons, only leaving two behind on the route. The 74th Ill. which accompanied the train, rendered valuable assistance.

The situation of the soldiers of the 1st Division of this army—which, on account of the scarcity of rations, has not been the most pleasant—has been greatly mitigated by the exertions of Capt. Baker, the enterprising Commissary of the Division.

A company for home defense was formed at Jonesboro' last Monday, and John B. Melin elected captain.

HOME DEFENCE.—Persons not in the service, will do well to read carefully the proclamation of Gov. Harris. It will be seen that if patriotism does not prompt a ready response to the call for volunteers for State defence, it will be necessary to make a draft from the militia, and those drafted will be placed in organizations for which they have no particular fancy, and probably continued on duty the whole six months, while the volunteers will be permitted to remain at home and follow their usual avocations until an emergency calls them to the field. Which company in East Tennessee, will organize the first company.